

Sorry...

Missing
Page

Sorry...

Missing
Page

European News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, midnight, June 18.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Irish Church Appointments Suspension Bill passed to its first reading. Lord Cairns declared his intention of opposing the Bill.

Lord Stratheden the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Union Act.

In the House of Commons, to-night the Irish Reform Bill passed in Committee.

The Bill providing for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom was read for the second time.

VIENNA, June 19.—Negotiations have been renewed between Austria and Italy for the final disposition of the art treasures at Venice.

LONDON, June 19, midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Ellenborough, in some remarks on the Abyssinian expedition, suggested that on account of the unusual character of the service performed by the troops, special honours be paid to them upon their return from the scene of their exploits.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord of the Privy Seal, in reply, said that the Ministry had not yet considered the point.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the army, expressed the opinion that the award of unusual honours to the members of the Abyssinian expedition would be a bad precedent. The subject was then dropped.

The London Telegraph has been condemned in £960 for the publication of a libel.

PARIS, June 19.—A solemn Requiem Mass was performed here to-day in commemoration of the death of the Emperor Maximilian, it being the anniversary of his execution at Queretaro. The Empress Carlota, General Miramon, and a large number of Mexicans were present.

M. Clusari, editor of the *Journal of Art*, has been condemned to two months' imprisonment in jail, and a fine of 1,000 francs, for an article published in that paper.

LONDON, June 21.—The defeat of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension Bill in the House of Lords is considered certain, but it is believed that the majority against the Bill will be greatly reduced in consequence of the abolition of proxies.

PERTH, June 21.—Prince Napoleon has left for Constantinople. It is believed that a visit to the Sultan is the main object of his present tour.

TRISTE, June 21.—The last advices from Athens report that the Cretan representatives and exiles now in that city, offered an address to the United States Consul. On the occasion of presenting it, the Cretans and the citizens of Athens assembled in large numbers before the officers of the American Legation, and made an enthusiastic demonstration of gratitude for the friendship and sympathy of the American people.

LONDON, June 20.—Queen Victoria reviewed the British volunteers in Windsor Park, in being the 31st anniversary of her accession to the throne. 27,000 men were under arms, and the scene was very brilliant.

The King of Prussia closed the session of the North German Parliament with a pacific speech.

LONDON, June 22.—The report of the death of the Queen of Madagascar is confirmed. Ramona succeeds her.

General Napier and Staff and Prince Alfred have embarked at Alexandria for England.

ANTWERP, June 22.—A mutiny broke out yesterday on the American clipper ship *Nereus* while lying in this port, during which her officers were severely handled by the crew and nearly overpowered. The police were notified and boarded the ship. The United States steamer *Tycoon*, which was lying near by sent some of her crew to the assistance of the police, and after a desperate fight the mutiny was suppressed.

LONDON, June 22.—The Irish Political Reform Bill was agreed to to-night by the House in Committee.

PARIS, June 23.—*La Liberte* newspaper publishes a report that Menotti Garibaldi is raising a body of volunteers to make another attack on Rome.

BERLIN, June 23.—Alexander Kars Georgievich indignantly repels certain insinuations which have been circulating against him, and denies that he had any connection with or knowledge of the plot for the assassination of the late Prince Michael.

LONDON, June 23.—G. F. Train has again been arrested, and was to-day brought before the Court of Bankruptcy in Basinhall street. He vehemently protested against his arrest, declared that it proceeded from political motives, and appealed to the United States Army and Navy for protection. He was cheered by the spectators, and, after a brief examination, re-committed to prison by the Judge.

Terrible Suffering of a Ship's Crew.

Mr. C. T. Bennett, a Newfoundland merchant, of Bristol, has received details of the sufferings of the crew of the *Queen*, of Swansea, which was lost off Cape St. John in December. The *Queen* struck on the Gulf Island on the morning of the 12th December. The captain and ten others got on shore by means of a hawser; the other four went off in the ship and must have met a watery grave. On the morning of the 21st April, the schooner *Selma* was off the Island sailing. One of the men in a boat went to a duck, which he followed into the cove, and he there found the remains of the unfortunate people. There can be but little doubt that the last one to die must have subsisted upon human flesh. Two of the bodies were perfect skeletons; all the flesh being eaten from the bones. Another one had three ribs near the heart, and a number of sticks had been cut from his breast and arm. On the person of Captain Owens were found two notes, in both of which he speaks of the dreadful sufferings he and his men were enduring, and tells us that he had given up all hope of deliverance. "W. and G. Hoskins," in a letter to "Dear Father and Mother, sisters and brothers," says, "We have been fighting 108 hours; but do not grieve for us. We are giving our devotions to prayer. There is no one

dead yet, but getting very weak; all hands." A letter was found on the person of Mr. P. Dowling, addressed to his wife, in which he says, "My feet are all swelling, and I am getting very weak. I expect that if Providence does not send us a boat or a vessel along this way to-day, or tomorrow at furthest, that some of us will be no more, and I very much fear I will be the first victim. If so, you will not even have the gratification of getting my body, as they will make use of it for food. I am famishing with thirst; I would give the 20s. I took with me—yes, all I ever saw—for one drink of water. If I had plenty of water I know I would live longer. I feel a dreadful feverish thirst, and no means of relieving it. I plainly see that in a few hours I must shortly appear before my God. Whilst I am writing this under the little bit of canvas I am shivering with weakness and cold from head to foot; I don't know how I have written what I have, but this I can say, the facts are worse than I have named."

Theodore's last Moments.

The *Patrie* prints what purports to be an Abyssinian version of the last moments of Theodore. The report commences by praising the loyal and generous conduct of England; "for, whilst regretting the monarch who was our friend, and who now reposes in immortality, we must render homage to the courage and skill of the conquerors." On learning that the English had disembarked, Theodore thought they would march on his capital by way of the fertile plains of Dambar, the entrance to which he was prepared to defend. He regarded the occupation of Senfse as a *ruse de guerre* to make him abandon the formidable positions he held; and did not move. This is why the English accused him of indecision. He refused to listen to his spies, and when doubt was no longer possible it was too late. His cavalry remained at Amarshe, and with 25,000 musketeers he marched on Magdala. He tried to defend the defiles, but there was no longer time; the advanced guard appeared. His general, too, were discouraged, and, gorged with gold, they abandoned their chief in his extremity. The number of Abyssinians buried amounted to 757; whilst 2,130 were wounded. "To the rifle and the steel gun the victory must be in a great measure attributed; but why should we not say so?—the English soldiers (English is underlined) displayed great bravery and intrepidity during the assault, and were humane towards the prisoners and wounded. Accustomed to bloody reprisals, the Abyssinians expected to be massacred: The severe discipline of the English army in preventing excesses and useless cruelty has won for itself the admiration of the conquered. Amongst the dead were seven balantcheras, or men who had resembled Theodore, and were purposely dressed like him, and one general-in-chief. The Abyssinians thought on the 15th that the English would remain in the country, and they desired this. The generosity of the conquerors, their brilliant triumph, and their respect for property caused it to be foreseen that under their administration there would be liberty, fortune, and protection for commerce, industry and agriculture. They feared anarchy if the country were evacuated. Theodore did not commit suicide. Having witnessed the destruction of his army, and having searched death in vain, amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns crown the breach he understood that his last hour was come; he saw that resistance was impossible, and that he was about to be made prisoner. This reflection made him roar (*rigir*). If the English captives had been still in his power, their death would have been certain. In a fit of fury, or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, for getting that they were free in the English camp. On seeing his power fleeing from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his empire destroyed, his dynasty overturned, his reign finished, two streams of tears coursed down his cheeks, the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain, and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balantcheras, pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. He gave his will to Emgheddo. Crossing his arms over his breast, he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, "Ethiopia! Ethiopia! my wife! my children!" The gate, trembling beneath the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head, Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. "In the bosom of the Trinity," said he to the balantcheras, "fire." They both aimed at his head, but Emgheddo's courage failed, and his arm fell inert. Arta alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Africa's bravest warrior. The balantcheras remained by the body of their master, expecting death. At this moment the gates were broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage, rushed forward. Emgheddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore. At this sight, the soldiers, stupefied, let fall their arms, and the two guards were saved. The will was copied and distributed to such officers as had remained faithful.

THEOPHILE'S WILL.—In the name of the Trinity, Theodore, last King of Ethiopia. To conquer Theodore God said to the nation which holds under its sceptre more than half the universe, Go and unite your armies and fleets, I shall be with you; we will fight together and will crush him. It has been so. Should England keep the empire of my Abyssinian warriors, war to the oppressors. If they retire, I desire that my son Mecheba may succeed me; and I, Emperor, say to him:—Be the friends of those to whom God has given the victory, for they know how to protect their friends; be the friend of those warriors, for they are invincible. The other—jackals are afraid of the English lion. Mecheba, be great as thy father, and fear the Trinity.

This narrative is signed by Count R. de Mison, a traveller in Abyssinia, who was always on friendly terms with his late ruler, and not in favour of the English expedition.

MILITARY STORES.—The *Globe*, of Tuesday, says another large load of military stores arrived by boat yesterday for the use of the Hunar, and other regular troops composing the Toronto garrison.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWMARKET.—GOING SOUTH.

Express 9.50 A.M. 7.33 P.M.

Mail 8.50 A.M. 5.30 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Arrive 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.15 A.M.

Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.15 A.M.

Arrive 5.15 A.M. 11.50 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart 5.37 A.M. 12.07 P.M.

Arrive 12.07 A.M. 1.37 A.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.35 P.M.

Arrive 5.25 A.M. 11.00 P.M.

Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15, a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10, a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40, p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Quebecville, Ravelston, Keswick, Georgia, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hammitville, Lemoville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15, a.m.

Registered letters are expected to be mailed one half hour earlier.

A. FIFE, Asst. P.M.

THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1868.

NOTICE.

Mr. THOMAS ATKINSON, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

With No. 27 we commence the new half-yearly volume. We are extremely thankful for the very liberal support the paper has received since its commencement, and hope our friends will use their endeavours to get up a goodly list to commence the new volume. If each subscriber will take the trouble to show the *Courier* to his neighbour and ask him to subscribe, we think he will do so, and thus very easily double our present handsome list. Just try the experiment if you please.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The 12th Battalion mustered here on the 15th instant (as we but briefly noticed in our last issue, on account of all the companies not having arrived as we went to press), in order to complete its efficiency should untoward circumstances compel its being called into the field. In our mind, this action of the authorities was wise and prudent. We have grave reasons for believing another raid almost inevitable, and every consideration demands not only that ample provision should be made to repel any attack, but that such of our volunteers as may be called upon to risk their lives in the defence of our country, should be enabled to do their duty under the most favourable conditions. The 12th Battalion has never before been mustered together, and it is in no spirit of fulsome adulation or boastful vanity that we affirm we never saw in the volunteer force of this or the mother country, a finer body of men, and what renders the corps especially valuable is, that the mental calibre of the men is fully equal to their physical condition; their progress under instruction being something marvellous. It is true Col. Jarvis has been most assiduous and untiring in his efforts to perfect the discipline of his men; but no efforts would have produced a like result with an inferior material. The Colonel is much liked by both officers and men, hence he can strike the iron while it is hot, and every demand he makes upon them for increased exertion and improvement, meets with a cheerful and earnest response, and we betide that if our Battalion has to meet the foe in actual warfare, the county of York shall have no evil account of her sons.

THE 12TH BATTALION.

This Battalion went to Toronto on Monday to take part in the programme of the day. The following extracts from the *Globe* of Tuesday shows how they were received and complimented by the military authorities:

"The different regiments on arriving at the rendezvous deployed into line, and were inspected by the Adjutant-General; Col. Durie, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Col. Anderson, C.B., Commandant of the London Flying Column; Capt. Moorsom, A.D.C., and other officers being present. The troops were in admirable trim; the regulars, as they always are on parade, in their neatness, while the volunteers, very little behind, seemed the admiration of all from their soldier-like and steady bearing. Particularly was this apparent with reference to the York Battalion, a body of men, we may say, that took our city volunteers by surprise by their martial air, and led the regulars to make use of expressions of the strongest confidence, should they be required to take the field together. Col. Jarvis, the commanding officer, has every reason to be proud of such a fine body of men. Intelligent and able-bodied they are a specimen corps. Though only under arms in battalion since Wednesday last, their marching past drew from the inspecting officer, and the military gentlemen present, the highest eulogiums, and without any intended disparagement to the Toronto battalions, we must say that their steadiness and order was in the highest degree praiseworthy. The Toronto battalions and the regular troops all appeared on the ground in Havelock and light order, without knapsacks; the 12th in the ordinary forage-cap, but otherwise in heavy marching order, with knapsack, overcoat, haversack, water bottle and one day's cooked provisions on hand. Under these trying circumstances, with a hot sun beaming, it is most remarkable that the 12th stood firm, and underwent a day's work that would have done credit to any of Her Majesty's regiments of the line."

On returning to the ground, originally held, the brigade halted and received the highest praise from Col. Radcliffe for the manner in which they had behaved. To the 12th he was specially complimentary, thinking them for the spirit they had shown in coming such a distance, and afterwards in going through the evolutions so well.

On Monday the Battalion went to Toronto to take part in a field day with the flying column of which it forms a part, consisting of the 69th Regiment, Capt. Balfour's Battery of Artillery, Capt. Harrison's troop of 13th Hussars, and the Queen's Own, 10th Royals, and this Battalion; the column being under the command of Col. Radcliffe. (We give an extract elsewhere from the *Globe* of Tuesday.) The day was a very severe one for the men, who were, we may say, under arms for nearly twenty hours, but not a man either faltered or fell out, and what is especially noteworthy, every man in the Battalion returned to headquarters at 1 a.m., on Tuesday morning, perfectly sober; this we say is a wonderful instance of the good conduct of the men, when we consider the warlike nature of their duty throughout the day. By the kindness and courtesy of Col. Cumberland, who has ever been the friend of the volunteer force, the Battalion was conveyed in great comfort to Toronto and returned free of charge.

While on this head we would say it is not time for the wealthy county of York to consider whether it is good that it should be left to the manager of the Northern Railroad alone to show appreciation of those who sacrifice so much on our behalf, and who are willing at any moment to imperil their lives in the same cause?

We are not aware that as yet any disposition is shown in this county to encourage the volunteer force. The principle this parsimonious inaction evolves is, that we are willing the volunteers shall fight for us, and quite satisfied while they pay for the privilege besides. This is not as it should be, and we feel assured the people of York only need rousing to act in this matter with the same liberality as the sister counties. In Peel we see the county not only pays the bills of the men while putting in this drill, but presents its Battalion with \$200 towards its band fund. We believe an application to our County Council, by the 12th Battalion, for aid to establish a band was refused in toto.

The 12th Battalion was declared by the inspecting officers and other military authorities of high standing, on Wednesday, to be one of the very finest they ever saw; and we have been informed that Colonel Jarvis was highly complimented by the Adjutant-General upon the appearance of his command; who warmly congratulated him on his good fortune in heading such a stalwart, soldierly body of men.

In addressing the Brigade, Col. Radcliffe remarked in the most flattering terms on the admirable movements of the 12th Battalion in line. This was no small compliment when we take into consideration the long experience of Col. Radcliffe as a soldier, the uneven character of the ground passed over, and the meagreness of the opportunity, our Battalion has had in this respect. The Colonel also dwelt upon the steadiness of the men in the ranks, and commended the silence and attention that prevailed throughout. The people of the county of York have reason to be proud of the position attained by the men who have shouldered the rifle from among them. Praise, such as was heaped upon our Battalion, coming from men naturally hard to satisfy in the matter of drill, is not without significance. It only now remains with them to encourage and facilitate in every possible way the volunteer movement. If our country is anything to us; if our independence and national respect is worth having; if the traditions of certain of bravery and consequent victory are worth preserving, surely then it is worth while to make a scarcely-felt sacrifice for the efficient maintenance and encouragement of the volunteer force.

The strength of the Battalion is as follows:

No. 1 Company, 48 officers and men.
" 2 " 36 " "
" 3 " 36 " "
" 4 " 42 " "
" 5 " 47 " "
" 6 " 46 " "
" 7 " 48 " "
" 8 " 51 " "
" 9 " 44 " "

On the 17th instant, the volunteer company of Sharon was presented, in their drill shed, by the ladies of that village, with a drum and fifes. The occasion of their march to headquarters, to meet the other companies of the battalion for battalion drill, was embraced as a suitable opportunity for the presentation. The drill shed contained a number of visitors—friends of the volunteers and others—who had assembled to witness their departure. The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

VOLUNTEER PRESENTATION.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

ADDRESS.

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of No. 8 Company, of the 12th York Battalion of Volunteers.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

VOLUNTEER PRESENTATION.

On the 17th instant, the volunteer company of Sharon was presented, in their drill shed, by the ladies of that village, with a drum and fifes. The occasion of their march to headquarters, to meet the other companies of the battalion for battalion drill, was embraced as a suitable opportunity for the presentation. The drill shed contained a number of visitors—friends of the volunteers and others—who had assembled to witness their departure. The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson. Captain John Selby made the reply, when the men gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of Sharon, three as hearty for the Queen, and three for the late captain, (W. Selby, Esq.) who was on the ground and took part in the proceedings. The men were then faced to the right and, headed by the Sharon Silver Band, commenced their march to Newmarket.

The following address was read by Miss Stokes, and the drum and fifes were presented by Miss May Willson

Trade with the British Provinces.

New England and most of the States in the North and Northwest are heartily tired of the policy that achieved the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and would gladly welcome its restoration. None of the benefits anticipated from its abrogation have been realized. It has hurt us more than the Canadians. It has not forced the British-American Provinces into annexation with the United States, and has not facilitated their trade. Its abrogation was a work of the politicians in retaliation for real and imaginary grievances during the war, and was carried out in spite of the remonstrances of the mercantile community. The revenue of the United States has not been increased, because the duties imposed on Canadian produce are virtually prohibitory. It has only revived smuggling along the entire frontier, the repression of which costs more than it is worth, and swallows up nearly the entire income. It has alienated the New England factories that manufactured Yankee notions which were profitably exchanged for Canadian produce, and finally, its abrogation has revived the old international dispute about the Fishery question.

As for the Canadians, they have found an outlet in the West Indies for much of the produce that was formerly sent to the United States. As they were forced to resort to English importations of goods in place of the articles formerly obtained from the United States, the English merchant found it profitable to take flour, lumber and other Canadian produce in exchange. Of course the interruption of the profitable American commerce was injurious to Canadian interests, but the injury was less in proportion than that was sustained by us. Both countries would gladly hail the restoration of the Reciprocity Treaty, but it must be admitted that the Canadians exhibit less anxiety on the subject than the Americans.

In view of the manifest blunders connected with the repeal of the Treaty, the bill now before Congress, introduced by Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, for a partial restoration of reciprocal trade is a step in the right direction. It provides for the admission into the United States, at a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, of breadstuffs, poultry, fish, butter, cheese, maple sugar, tallow, lumber, fish oil, coal and grindstones, the produce of British North America. The conditions are that similar articles, the growth and produce of the United States, shall be admitted into the British Provinces at the same rate, and that export duties upon them shall be abolished. It also provides for the free navigation of Lake Michigan by Canadian vessels, on condition of a similar privilege to citizens of the United States on the St. Lawrence and canals, without distinction of tolls. Goods in bond may be transported duty free from Portland, Me., to Canada, if a similar privilege be extended to the United States from Barmia, Windsor, or other points to Buffalo. The free ports of Canada are to be abolished. The rights of fishing are to be restored the same as under the Reciprocity Treaty, and the act is not to go into effect until its provisions shall have been duly ratified by the two governments.

This bill is very good as far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. No provision is made for the admission of American manufactures into the Provinces. This is a serious defect or oversight. But it may be remedied by Treaty stipulation. The bill is chiefly valuable as an overture on the part of Congress to the New Dominion Government for the re-establishment of reciprocal trade. The question is one that properly belongs to diplomacy, and Secretary Seward will no doubt open immediate communications on the subject with the English Minister as soon as Congress shall have taken definite action on the subject, and it is to be hoped it will not be overlooked in the hurry of legislation towards the close of the session.

It is to be observed that the Canadian newspapers do not take very kindly to the overtures of Mr. Beaman's bill. They object, with what show of reason remains to be considered, that the advantages are all in favour of the United States, and that the privilege of navigating Lake Michigan is not a sufficient compensation for the American use of the Canadian canals. They also urge that the use of the New York canals by the Canadians would be a proper equivalent for the American use of the Canadian canals. The abrogation of the free ports of Canada and some other points in the bill are objected to as an invasion of sovereignty that cannot be conceded. However, Mr. Beaman's bill is only a preliminary measure that requires, as we have stated, to be improved and rendered efficacious by negotiation. All we ask is a treaty of commerce on terms mutually advantageous to both countries, and discussion and a frank exchange of views on both sides are to be encouraged as a means to that desirable end.

The Fenian Raid.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The following is an extract of a letter received last night by a gentleman in Brighton, from his daughter who resides in Oswego, dated Oswego, June 19, 1868:—Dear Father, You may think it strange at receiving another letter from me so soon, but as I told you in my last that there was something I wished you to know, I now take the liberty of telling you, and that is, that there will be a Fenian raid made on Canada at some place between Platon and Cobourg, and as near as I can learn, the place they intend to land at is Brighton. I have my information from a young man who holds a high position in the Fenian army. The time will be between now and the 4th of July. I think you had better take mother and the family back into the country, and where they will be safe, for just as sure as you are living, there will be a raid and that before long.

(Signed) Your affectionate daughter.

A very romantic piece of news appeared in the South American advices brought by the *Ureca*. It turns out that the passengers on board the British ship *Superior*, which was supposed to have foundered about eighteen months ago off the Grenadine Islands in the West Indies are living on the coast of the Spanish Main, but in slavery.

From Ottawa.

June 19.—The Fall Assizes will open here on the 2nd of September next. Whelan's trial will come off then.

JUNE 20.—By a militia order in today's *Gazette*, officers commanding corps and battalions are requested to read publicly, on the first parade of their corps or battalions, after the receipt of this order, the following extract from the existing Volunteer Militia law:—"The volunteer force, and every officer and man belonging to it, shall be subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, and shall, from the time of being called out for actual service, and also during the period of annual drill prescribed by this Act, or by any Act amending the same, or by any order of the Commander-in-Chief under the authority thereof, and also during the continuance of any drill or parade of his corps at which he shall be present, be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in the Province, and not inconsistent with this Act."

A proclamation is issued deciding that pauper immigration shall not be permitted to land without a permit from the inspecting physician. Vessels with pauper immigrants are to be detained at the mouth of the St. Charles river, and transported back on the departure of the vessel; the penalty not to exceed \$400 for allowing passengers to land without a permit. A report is to be made to the Collector of Customs so that no vessel will be allowed to clear without complying with this regulation.

News Items.

BELLEVILLE, June 20.—The boiler of Read's distillery exploded this afternoon about 3 o'clock, doing considerable damage to the building and scalding the engineer, Wm. Neil, so severely that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LUXURIANT GROWTH.—The *Scotch Exporter* was handed last week by the proprietor of the Italian Warehouse, a stalk of English Giant Rhubarb, grown by Mr. Shannon, of LeKillop. The stalk weighed 21 pounds, and the leaf 17½ feet in circumference on the extreme outside edge.

QUEBEC, June 20.—An accidental fire this afternoon destroyed Hoover's Livery stables, Victoria Hotel stables, with several frame dwellings, shops, &c., on Quebec and Douglas streets. Victoria Hotel suffered in the roof and the furniture was damaged to some extent in removal. Our new and efficient steam fire engine did excellent service and was the means of saving the post office block and other valuable property. Amount of loss not ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Lindsay Post* says: "A melancholy accident occurred in Emily on Sunday, 14th instant. As Mr. and Mrs. Powers, 12th concession, were getting out for church, their horse taking fright at the opening of a parcel by Mrs. Powers as she stepped into the buggy before her husband, became unmanageable and started off. Mr. Powers seized the bridle, but in the desperate struggle to stop the animal, which was a young one, the bit dropped out and his efforts were futile. Mrs. Powers was thrown out and falling upon her head received a fracture of the skull from which she died at 9 o'clock. Mr. Powers sustained severe injuries of the ankle and shoulders from which he is recovering."

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—It has now been permitted to be made known that Her Majesty's journey to Balmoral is entirely owing to the express desire of her medical advisers. They believe, and urge, that air as pure as possible, and constant change of it, will alone enable the Queen to obtain that health and strength which are necessary for the fulfilment of the onerous public business to which she devotes herself. It appears that she has been for some time accessions of a sick giddiness, attended with much prostration, and quite irascible. It is to ward these off as much as possible, and to diminish their force when they do arrive, that the constant care of the Royal physicians is now directed, and the journey northwards has been undertaken in accordance with their express injunctions. It was the inopportune occurrence of one of these attacks which caused Her Majesty to receive personally her subjects for so short a time at the last Drawing Room. She felt the sensation approaching, and bore it as long as she could, but was at length compelled to retire. Moreover, she only retired just in time, for she had barely left the Throne Room when its violence increased to such an extent that she could proceed no farther than the ante-chamber, where she remained nearly an hour before she could be moved to her own apartments, and all this time the "debilitated" were loudly grumbling because their "presentation" was transferred over to a Princess! It is understood that the frequency of these attacks, added to the impossibility of forcing their occurrence, which renders the Queen so reluctant to appear, and indeed alive to the expediency of undertaking any functions in public.—*Sporting Gazette*.

Newmarket Markets.

June 24, 1868.	
Flour 4 barrel	\$6 50 @ \$7 00
Soft Wheat 4 bushel	1 25 @ 1 40
Spring Wheat 4 bushel	1 25 @ 1 40
Barley 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Lard, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lard, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides, 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheepskins, each	0 00 @ 0 00
Potatoes 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Good Grift Apples 4 bushel	0 70 @ 0 80
Butter 4 lb.	0 00 @ 0 15
Cheese 4 lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 10
Wool 4 lb.	0 00 @ 0 24

Toronto Markets.

June 23, 1868.	
Flour 4 barrel	\$6 05 @ \$6 20
Soft Wheat 4 bushel	1 25 @ 1 40
Spring Wheat 4 bushel	0 00 @ 1 40
Oats 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 40
Peas 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley 4 bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 75
Beef 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter 4 lb.	0 12 @ 0 13
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 00
Wool 4 lb.	0 25 @ 0 26

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

IS ONE OF THE SUREST AIDS TO

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS!

IF YOU WANT THE PUBLIC TO CALL AND INSPECT YOUR GOODS, GIVE THEM AN INVITATION TO DO SO.

BY ADVERTISING YOU WILL REACH ALL CLASSES IN THE MOST ECONOMICAL MANNER.

SEND OUT YOUR INVITATIONS WEEKLY

And the recipients will call on you when they require anything in your line.

Advertise in the Courier.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING!

EXECUTED IN THE

NEATEST MANNER AND AT LOWEST RATES.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Support your Local Paper, and subscribe for the Courier, \$1.50 a year; if paid in advance, only \$1.25.

Two sons of T. V. Briggs, Esq., St. Stephen, aged 17 and 22, were drowned while fishing in Boyden's Lake.

New Advertisements.

Buggy for Sale.
A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.
W. TRENT,
At Souter & Trent's.
Newmarket, June 16, 1868. 26-1f

NOTICE.
If you want anything in the Stationery! Fancy Goods!

SMALL WARE LINE!
Or anything in the shape of
FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING!
Don't forget that
G. M. BINNS, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
Can furnish anything in his line of trade at the very lowest prices.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

A Cottage to Let.
SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Philip Cook, Ringwood P.O.
Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-3p

TO THE LADIES.

A choice assortment of
LUBAN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES,
ENGLISH LAVENDER,
GERANIUM, ROSE,
AND
VERBENA WATERS,
EAU DE COLOGNE, FLOIDA WATER,
&c., &c., &c.
Bear's Grease! Hair Oils!
POMADES, COCOENE,
AMBROSIA, BANDOLINE,
Restoratives, &c., for the Hair.

Parisian Tooth Paste, Zozodont
TOOTH POWDER, DENTAL SOAP,
TROTTOR'S TOOTH POWDER, &c.,
FOR THE TEETH.

MAGNOLIA BALM,
ORIENTAL KALIDOR,
LILY WHITE, VIOLET POWDER, &c.,
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

An assortment of first-class English made
HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH
BRUSHES,
Hand Glasses, Perfumed Essences,
COLD DREAMS, LIP SALVE, &c.,
FOR THE TOILET.

The New English Ribbon Dyes
Magenta, Mauve, Opal, Scarlet, &c.,
To be had at the

NEWMARKET DRUG STORE.
J. HACKETT,
DR. HACKETT'S OFFICE

For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davison House.
Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.
Newmarket, June 17, 1868. 26-1f

SOUTER & TRENT,
MAIN STREET,
NEW MARKET,

Begin to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Stock to Dr. Hackett, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Pearson, Surgeon-Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Bond's and the Davison House.

SOUTER & TRENT
Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS,
TOBACCOES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Which they are prepared to sell

RETAIL,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!
Newmarket, May 20, 1868. 22-1f

FANS! FANS! FANS!

OF ALL
SORTS AND SIZES,
Cheap at
BINNS' VARIETY STORE.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

H. PIPER & Co.,
81 YONGE STREET, first door above Bidout & Bro., (GASPER ROOM UPSTAIRS.)
Manufacturers of Bicycles
Carriages & Perambulators!
Refrigerators and Meat Safes, Filters and Water Coolers, Celebrated Archimedeon Ventilator and Smoke Conductor, Tinware, &c. Wholesale Dealers in Tea, Fats, Brooms, Brushes, Ropes, Wooden Ware,
JAPANNED TIN WARE,
Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil, &c.
H. PIPER, E. PIPER,
Toronto, June 3, 1868. 24-y

N. PEARSON,
DENTIST,
EVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket,

OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE,
Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and
"All Work Warranted."
Office up stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.
May 20, 1868. 22-1f

MONEY TO LOAN!

APPLY TO
A. BOULTBEE.

BOYS' WHEELBARROWS
AND WAGGONS,
AND A HOST OF
TOYS AND SMALL WARES,
Always to be had
AT BINNS'.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

To Let.

TO be let, that handsome Dwelling House, situated on Tecumseh Street, & present occupied by Mr. N. Reid. There is a Garden, Hard and Soft Water, and every privilege and requisite for a comfortable residence. For further particulars apply to
W. H. HOWDEN,
Confectioner, Newmarket.
June 10, 1868. 25-1f

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats,
BIRD CAGES,
FLOWER VASES, WALKING CANES,
WINDOW-BLIND PAPER,
And numerous other varieties, constantly receiving, at
BINNS' VARIETY STORE.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

For Sale or to Rent,
A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.
March 24, 1868. 14-1f

BOW BELLS
AND OTHER MAGAZINES,
Just received at the
Newmarket, June 10-1868. 14

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landlaid

PLOUGHS!
By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last year. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MARSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his

DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH
The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with sods, and is strong, light, and easy to draw. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and the Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and then driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
Bredford.
April 15, 1868. 17-1f

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,

Begin to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,
AND OTHER MARKETS,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH,

And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON.
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 26-1f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER WINE,

ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Tea.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Coffee.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Ginger Wine.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Syrups.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Groceries.

A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT.

Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!



NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS,
SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,
EMPRRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.

— ALSO: —

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

NEAT, CHEAP, AND STYLISH; WITH A

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

* Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell Cheaper than houses giving long credits.—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wm. & A. B. ORR.

Newmarket and Sutton, March 29, 1868. 1-1f

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOTS, &c.

— ALSO: —

AND A FEW SETS OF THE

GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE,

STILL EXCEL IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.

Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-1f

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S

Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow!

The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground.
The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows.
N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.

Call and examine for yourself at the

Brick Shop on Main Street.

JAS. S. WETHERELL.

Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 13-3m

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES

— OF —

READING BOOKS!

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.

First Book, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.

First Book—2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.

Second Book, 56 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents.

Third Book, 41 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Thirty cents.

Fourth Book, 45 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents.

Fifth Book, 59 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Fifty cents.

G. M. BINNS, Courier Office.

Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f

J. H. JOHNSON'S

Sash, Blind, Door, and

PLANING FACTORY

Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of

MOULDINGS

Always on hand.

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.

SHOP—Corner Mill & Baglan-sts., NEWMARKET.

January 23, 1867. 11-5

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CANADIAN SPEAKER

AND

ELOCUTIONARY READER,

COMPRISING a Choice Collection of Orations, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—

Edited and compiled by

EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART.

326 PAGES. PRICE 5 CENTS.

G. M. BINNS, Courier Office.

Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f